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1891/92

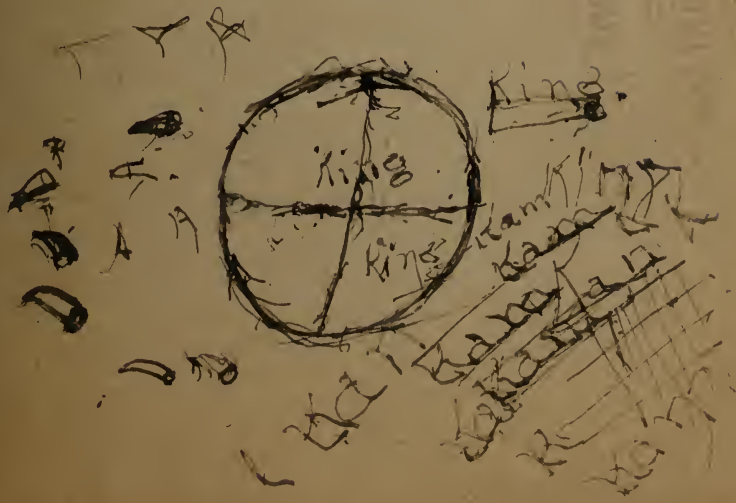
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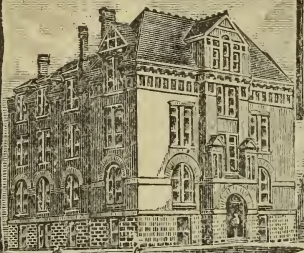
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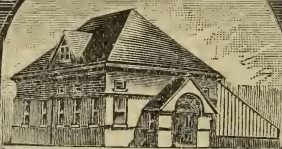
SOUTH DAKOTA
State Agricultural College.
1891-92.

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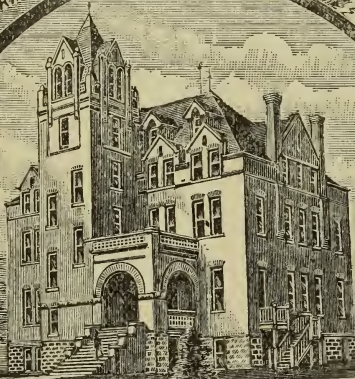
MEN'S
DORMITORY



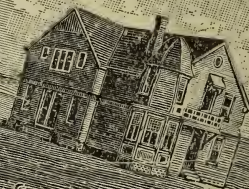
BOTANICAL LABORATORY



COLLEGE HALL



LADIES
DORMITORY
AND DEPT.
OF
DOMESTIC
ECONOMY



SEED HOUSE



STOCK BARN AND STOCK



PRESIDENT'S HOUSE

W. H. MELVILLE, CHG.

EIGHTH ANNUAL
CATALOGUE AND CALENDAR
OF THE
SOUTH DAKOTA
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

FOR
1891-92.

BROOKINGS, SOUTH DAKOTA.

BROOKINGS, S. D.
DUTCHER & BREED, PRINTERS,
1892.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

1892.

1893.

S M T W T F S

AUGUST.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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SEPTEMBER.

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OCTOBER.

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NOVEMBER.

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1893:

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S M T W T F S

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AUGUST.

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SEPTEMBER.

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OCTOBER.

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NOVEMBER.

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23-5	Mar, 8-6	22-17-5	Mar 26-4
24-3	" 9-6	18-5	28-4
25-4	" 10-4	19-4	28-4
26-6	" 11-6	20-5	29-4
27-6	" 12-6	21-6	
28-6	" 13-6	22-6	
Mar 1-6	" 14-5	23-6	
2-6	" 15-6	24-5	
3-4	" 16-6	25-5	
4-6	" 17-6		
5-6			
6-6			
7-6			

COLLEGE CALENDAR.

1892.

Thursday, August 4.....	COMMENCEMENT
Wednesday, August 21th, ...	Fall term begins
Friday, November 11, ...	Fall term ends

1893.

Thursday, February 23, ...	Spring term begins
Friday, May 12, ...	Spring term ends
Monday, May 15, ...	Summer term begins
Thursday, August 3, ...	COMMENCEMENT
Wednesday, August 23, ...	Fall term begins
Friday, Nov. 10, ...	Fall term ends

GOVERNING BOARDS.

REGENTS OF EDUCATION.

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A. B. SMEDLEY, ...	Milbank
S. H. ELROD, A. M., ...	Clark
REV. W. S. PETERSON, A. M., ...	Rapid City
REV. R. O. BRANDT, A. M., ...	Brandt
J. P. WARD, ..	Monroe

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S. W. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer, Brookings, ...	" " 1893
C. J. PETERSON, Deuel, ...	" " 1894
ALEXANDER MCINTYRE, ...	" " 1892

FACULTY.

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Professor of Music.

LUTHER FOSTER, M. S. A.,
Professor of Agriculture.

ROBERT F. KERR, A. M.,
Professor of Political Economy and History.

I. H. ORCUTT, M. D., Ph. D.,
Professor of Zoology, Geology and Physiology.

NELLIE E. FOLSOM, B. S. Preceptress.
Instructor in Language and Literature.

JAMES H. SHEPARD, A. M.,
Professor of Chemistry.

PETER LEARY, JR., Capt. 4th U. S. Artillery,
Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

WM. H. H. PHILLIPS, A. M., Ph. D.
Professor of Mathematics.

(GEO. E. DAWSON, A. B.)
Professor of English Language and Literature.

WILLIAM S. FROST, LL. B., Secretary.
Professor of Civil Government, Com. Law and Book Keeping.

LILLA A. HARKINS, B. S.
Professor of Domestic Economy.

A. H. WHEATON,
Professor of Dairy Science.

T. A. WILLIAMS, A. M.,
Acting Professor of Botany.

MARY O. LAPHAM,
Assistant in Music.

CURTIS R. WATERS, M. A.,
Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

HALVOR C. SOLBERG, B. S.,
Supt. Mechan. Dept. and Instructor in Mech. Drawing.

JOHN M. ALDRICH, M. S.
Assistant in Zoology.

CYRIL G. HOPKINS, B. S.
Assistant in Chemistry.

MARCUS JOHNSON,
Instructor in Iron Work.

NELLE BERKEY,
Instructor in Free Hand Drawing and Wood Carving.

FANNY L SHANNON, B. S.,
Assistant Librarian.

JOHN. C. WHITTEN,
Instructor in Horticulture.

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S. W. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer, Brookings.

C. J. PETERSON, Deuel.

ALEXANDER MCINTYRE, Watertown.

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LEWIS McLOUTH, President, Ex-officio.

LUTHER FOSTER, Director, Agriculturist.

I. H. ORCUTT, Entomologist.

JAMES H. SHEPARD, Analytical Chemist.

A. H. WHEATON, Dairyman.

T. A. WILLIAMS, Botanist.

W. S. FROST, Secretary and Accountant.

R. F. KERR, Librarian.

JOHN M. ALDRICH, Ass't Entomologist.

CYRIL G. HOPKINS, Ass't Chemist.

JOHN C. WHITTEN, Ass't Horticulturist.

W. G. COPELAND, Foreman of Farm.

A. W. WILLIAMS, Herdsman.

LIST OF STUDENTS.

POST GRADUATES.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.
Aldrich, Irwin Dayton,	Elmira,	Grant
Crane, Austin B.,	Oakwood,	Brookings
Shannon, Fanny Laura,	Huron,	Beadle
Solberg, Halvor C.,	Britton,	Marshall
Valleau, Vinal B.,	Claremont,	Brown

SENIORS.

Austin, Stephen Edson,	Brookings,	Brookings
Davis, Samuel,	Plankinton,	Aurora
Griffiths, David,	Aberdeen,	Brown
Hamlin, John Randolph,	Casselton,	<i>North Dakota</i>
Harding, Albert S.	Doland,	Spink
Hatfield, Ira H.,	Huron,	Beadle
Keeney, Emma A.,	Brookings,	Brookings
Madden, Maggie,	Brookings,	Brookings
Mathews, Hubert Berton,	Willow Lakes,	Clark
McAndrew, James Edward,	Iroquois,	Beadle
McLouth, Ida B ,	Brookings,	Brookings
Plocker, Eva Eugenie,	Elkton,	Brookings
Schlosser, Thomas Franklin,	Marion,	Turner
Sloan, Nettie,	Brookings,	Brookings
Whitten, John C ,	Bismarck,	<i>North Dakota</i>
Williams, Effie Snell,	Brookings,	Brookings
Winegar, Albert J.,	Galla,	Moody

JUNIORS.

→ Atkinson, Walter J.,	White,	Brookings
Bates, Edmund T.,	Hand,	Hand
Beck, Milton,	Hand,	Hand
→ Curtis, Elsie Estelle,	Iroquois,	Kingsbury
→ Davidson, Margaret Isabella,	Davidson,	Potter

→ Downing
→ L. L. Hay
→ Wilcox

Edgerton, William Marshall,	Sioux Falls,	Minnehaha
✓ Farr, Kate M.,	Osborn,	Missouri
Harden, Herman M.,	Starkey,	Jerauld
Hoy, Myrtle Jennie,	La Delle,	Spink
✓ Jolley, William G.,	Brookings,	Brookings
Leary, Neil P.,	Brookings,	Brookings
Lilley, Emmigene,	Andover,	Day
Luke, Fred K.,	Waterbury,	Jerauld
✓ Lusk, Willard C.,	Hazel,	Hamlin
✓ Maguire, Philip J.,	Plankinton,	Aurora
✓ Maguire, John Arthur,	Plankinton,	Aurora
McLouth, Ben F.,	Brookings,	Brookings
Remde, Frank A.,	Marshall,	Brown
Robertson, Ada,	Ashton,	Spink
Robertson, Clarence H.,	Ashton,	Spink
Schoppe, Albert W. J.,	Ferney,	Brown
Updyke, Stephen G.,	Aberdeen,	Brown
Webster, James L.,	Plankinton,	Aurora
Wilson, Edwin M.,	Mitchell,	Davison
Wilson, John E.,	Mitchell,	Davison

Longlass
✓ Carter

SOPHOMORES.

Allison, Alberta Maud,	Brookings,	Brookings
✓ Aylsworth, Leon Emmons,	Talcott,	Clark
Brasted, George Henry,	Brookings,	Brookings
Brown, Cyrus Oscar,	Rockham,	Faulk
Burr, Bertha Jane,	Brookings,	Brookings
Brown, James A.,	Rockham,	Faulk
Carlson, Walter Gustavus,	Erwin,	Kingsbury
Cook, Julia Ann,	Crete,	Illinois
Curtis, Allan Lewis,	Castlewood,	Hamlin
Davidson, William C.,	Chamberlain,	Brule
Davies, Alma Victoria,	De Smet,	Kingsbury
Day, John Emory,	Brookings,	Brookings
Dibble, Hattie,	Galla,	Moody
Freudensfeld, Henry H.,	Plankinton,	Aurora
Gilman, Emma V.,	Chamberlain,	Brule
Hall, Mamie Ethel,	Brookings,	Brookings

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Harkins, William Alfred,	Gary,	Deuel
Ingalls, Mary Elizabeth,	Long Creek,	Lincoln
Jones, Elmer Alonzo,	Aubrey,	Minnehaha
Kephart, George W.,	Trent,	Moody
Kimball, David Lewis,	Winthrop,	Beadle,
Leary, Theodore Morgan,	Brookings,	Brookings
Lee, Vernon Riley,	Colman,	Moody
Lien, Jonas,	Brookings,	Brookings
Maguire, Nellie,	Plankinton,	Aurora
Meinzer, William L.,	Davis,	<i>Illinois</i>
Mork, Carrie,	Brookings,	Brookings
Neer, Susan Dorcas,	Westport,	Brown
Parker, Eugene Lincoln,	Brookings,	Brookings
Parker, Fanny Meriel,	Brookings,	Brookings
Roe, Robert S.,	Brookings,	Brookings
Sevy, Isaac Burton,	Britton,	Marshall
Sherwin, Annie Edson,	De Smet,	Kingsbury
Sproul, William C.,	Brookings,	Brookings
Sproul, Hugh Alex.,	Brookings,	Brookings
St. Clair, Rose Elizabeth,	Aurora,	Brookings
Stelter, Emma,	Brookings,	Brookings
Talcott, Norris Dwight,	Talcott,	Clark
Tanzy, Marvin F.,	Miner,	Miner
Waters, George Dana,	Brookings,	Brookings
Whaley, Neva M.,	De Smet,	Kingsbury
Wendt, Cyrus L.,	Canton,	Lincoln
Young, Gilbert Amos,	Brookings,	Brookings
Young, Charles W.,	Bradley,	Clark

FRESHMAN.

Ackerman, Rie,	Cavour,	Beadle
Anderson, Julia,	Lake Benton,	<i>Minnesota</i>
Bachman, Dora,	Huron,	Beadle
Bachman, Bernice Eugenia,	Huron,	Beadle
Barret, Ellen,	Franklin,	Lake
Barton, Alice Edna,	Brookings,	Brookings
Bailiffe, Ross Elmer,	Dell Rapids,	Minnehaha
Bennett, E. Paul,	Delhi,	McPherson

Berry, George C,	Willow Lakes,	Clark
Black, Margaret Isadore,	Elmira,	Grant
Brown, Sarah,	Rockham,	Faulk
Buck, William Curtis,	Arlington,	Kingsbury
Bullard, Emma,	Bradley,	Clark
Bushfield, Lillian,	Broadland,	Beadle
Collins, John Walter,	Canning,	Hughes
Cornell, Harry Mortimer,	Brookings,	Brookings
Colgrove, Ina May,	Brookings,	Brookings
Costello, John Francis,	Cavour,	Beadle
Crane, David Alfred,	Oakwood,	Brookings
Curtis, Kate Lilly,	Castlewood,	Hamlin
Chase, Daniel Hanfield,	Willow Lakes,	Clark
Deverell, Harry,	Danville,	<i>Illinois</i>
De La, J. W. R. Helmuth,	Brookings,	Brookings
Dillman, Willard Fleming,	Revillo,	Grant
Ely, Kirk Henry,	De Smet,	Kingsbury
Fanset, Mina Ellen,	Milbank,	Grant
Farrell, Alice May,	Bushnell,	Brookings
Fike, Marcia Addie,	Castlewood,	Hamlin
Fike, Caddie Allie,	Castlewood,	Hamlin
Foster, Florence,	Brookings,	Brookings
Freudenfeld, Lee S.,	Plankinton,	Aurora
Gilbert, Adelia Louise,	White,	Brookings
Gragert, Elmer William,	Egan,	Moody
Gunn, George Donald,	Scotland,	Bon Homme
Halpin, Alice Emily,	Andover,	Day
Harkins, Ina Mary,	Gary,	Deuel
Hoover, Mary Alice,	Frankfort,	Spink
Johnston, Claude Desmond,	Houghton,	Brown
Joustra, Jerry,	Harrison,	Douglas
Keffer, Bonnie,	Des Moines,	<i>Iowa</i>
Keith, Herbert Alonzo,	Lake Preston,	Kingsbury
Keller, Minnie Estella,	Long Creek,	Lincoln
Kimball, John Stewart,	Winthrop,	Beadle
Loveland, Addie Adelle,	Brookings,	Brookings
Maguire, Mary Josephine,	Plankinton	Aurora
Mayland, Mabel Christine,	Brookings,	Brookings
McIntyre, May,	Doland,	Spink

McKay, James M.,	Cavour,	Beadle
Medbery, Mary Elvira,	Cavour,	Beadle
Morehouse, Harry Earl,	Danville,	<i>Illinois</i>
Opsal, Anton,	Brookings,	Brookings
Orcutt, Allie Julia,	Brookings,	Brookings
Parker, Anna Rowell,	Brookings,	Brookings
Patterson, Eva Julia,	Brookings,	Brookings
Peterson, Laura,	White,	Brookings
Peterson, Charles William,	Deuel,	Deuel
Petheran, Frank Morris,	Wentworth,	Lake
Phillips, George W.,	Brookings,	Brookings
Randall, Harriet Isabel,	De Voe,	Faulk
Salisbury, Edith Margaret,	Ashton,	Spink
Schlosser, Martha J.,	Marion,	Turner
Schlosser, Anna Belle,	Marion,	Turner
Schull, Laura Annie,	Watertown,	Codington
Sherwin, Frank Elliot,	Brookings,	Brookings
Sherwin, Howard Herman,	Brookings,	Brookings
Smelker, Gertrude Louise,	Haram,	Lincoln
Smith, Hattie May,	Centerville,	Turner
Solberg, Albert Christian,	Britton,	Day
Van Osdell, Mark M.,	Yankton,	Yankton
Wallace, Elmer Jay,	Elk Point,	Union
Wing, Charles Earl,	Ipswich,	Edmunds
Whitlow, Mary Ellen,	Haram,	Lincoln

PHARMACY.

Enos, Henry,	Bryant,	Hamlin
Estey, Lela Amanda,	Cavour,	Beadle
Fanset, John Jay,	Milbank,	Grant
Gilmor, William Stuart,	Aberdeen,	Brown
Glendenning, Henry Avery,	De Smet,	Kingsbury
Knox, William Hall,	De Voe,	Faulk
Martin, Samuel L.,	Wessington,	Beadle
Phillips, Walter Abraham,	Henry,	Codington
Plank, Chloe	Henry,	Codington
Riggin, George Henry,	Newark,	Marshall
Roberts, Daniel Hughes,	Oakland,	<i>California</i>
Shelland, John Trickey,	Aberdeen,	Brown

Thornber, John James,	Iroquois,	Kingsbury
Yeager, Albert Harvey,	Butler,	Day

UNCLASSIFIED.

Heck, Ida Ernestine,	Nauvoo,	<i>Illinois</i>
McLouth, Farley D ,	Brookings,	Brookings
Snook, Lewis,	Esmond,	Beadle
Talcott, Wait Lewis,	Talcott,	Clark
Wilcox, Ernest Norton,	Plankinton,	Aurora
Williams, Edith Eleanor,	Brookings,	Brookings

SPECIAL.

✓ Carter, Louis W.,	Doland,	Spink
✓ Douglas, Earl,	Iroquois,	Kingsbury
✓ Downing, Jennie,	La Delle,	Spink
Finley, William M.,	Ellsworth,	<i>Minnesota</i>
✓ Hoy, Lorraine L.,	Irving,	Spink
McGuiness, Francis W ,	Laketon,	Brookings
Stover, Alice M.,	Centerville,	Turner

PREPARATORY.

Anderson, Inda,	Bruce,	Brookings
Albertson, Charles Nelson,	Volga,	Brookings
Bacon, Anna Concordia,	Lake Preston,	Kingsbury
Beltz, Maurice,	Arlington,	Kingsbury
Breslin, James,	Spearfish,	Lawrence
Brower, Andrew James,	Willaw Lakes,	Clark
Brower, Watson Castle,	Willow Lakes,	Clark
Byrne, Thomas Giles,	Miranda,	Faulk
Carlson, Esther Matilda,	Erwin,	Kingsbury
Carpenter, Walter M.	Bruce,	Brookings
Carpenter, Maude,	Bruce,	Brookings
Cotton, Nettie Melinda,	Parker,	Turner
Craig, Henry Francis,	Orient,	Faulk
Crane, Louis James,	Brookings,	Brookings
Chester, Louise,	Toronto,	Deuel
Dailey, Catherine Anastatia,	Carthage,	Miner
Davis, Nettie Maud,	Andover,	Day
Davis, Gertrude S.,	Estelline,	Hamlin

Dibble, Ida,	Galla,	Moody
Day, Blanche,	Westport,	Brown
De La, Josephine Allen,	Brookings,	Brookings
Durick, Frank Patrick,	Andover,	Day
Eggen, John Gilbert,	Vienna,	Clark
Enos, Ethel May,	Athol,	Spink
Farrell, Charles Henry,	Bushnell,	Brookings
Feten, George Emli,	Bushnell,	Brookings
Finch, Wallace,	Andover,	Day
Fortner, William Clarence,	Willow Lakes,	Clark
Foy, James Quincy,	Naples,	Clark
Frick, Emily Josephine,	Aurora,	Brookings
Grattan, Paul Hersey,	Elkton,	Brookings
Hauser, Percy,	Aberdeen,	Brown
Holm, Andrew Bottolf,	Brookings,	Brookings
Honan, Julia Ann,	Bushnell,	Brookings
Hubbard, Robert Ervin,	Henry,	Codington
Jorgenson, Anna,	Volga,	Brookings
Keller, Charles Edmund,	Long Creek,	Lincoln
Koelle, Max John,	Reville,	Grant
Larson, Laura,	Baltic,	Minnehaha
Ladd, Carrie,	Athol,	Spink
Latham, Nettie May,	Aurora,	Brookings
Lawrence, Claude Waugh,	Woonsocket,	Sanborn
Lawrence, Clay,	Woonsocket,	Sanborn
Lentz, Elmer Fred,	White,	Brookings
Lilley, James,	Andover,	Day
McLaughlin, Earl Earnest,	Turley,	Sully
Miller, Elmer Evi,	Clark,	Clark
Murphy, Mary Ellen,	Brookings,	Brookings
Murphy, William Charles,	Brookings,	Brookings
Nelson, Julius,	Volga,	Brookings
Nachtigal, Isaac,	Freeman,	Hutchinson
Orr, Angie Mary,	Bangor,	Walworth
Orr, Frank Gregory,	Bangor,	Walworth
Parsons, James Perry,	Aurora,	Brookings
Peterson, Martin Theodore,	Deuel,	Deuel
Phillips, Edward C.,	Brookings,	Brookings
Pratt, Charles Howard,	Andover,	Day

Pratt, Eugene Elias,	Andover,	Day
Quinlan, Martin,	Elkton,	Brookings
Rexford, Wilbur Lane,	Aurora,	Brookings
Rice, Hannab,	Bruce,	Brookings
Sage, Arthur B.,	Aurora,	Brookings
Sander, Ida Wilhelmine,	Frankfort,	Spink
Shipman, Nellie,	Bonilla	Beadle
Selsvold, Minnie C ,	Egge,	Lake
Smith, Charles,	Brookings,	Brookings
Smith, Royal Hugh,	De Smet,	Kingsbury
Smith, Hattie Belle,	Erwin,	Kingsbury
Smith, Ella,	Aurora,	Brookings
Stafford, Viola May,	Andover,	Day
Staley, Harriet M ,	Spring Lake,	Kingsbury
Staley, Gertrude E.,	Spring Lake,	Kingsbury
Staven, Melvin Julius,	Brookings,	Brookings
Stevens, Harry Adelbert,	Hecla,	Brown
Stevens, Bertha G.,	Detroit,	Brown
Stuart, Mrs. Laura M.,	Woonsocket,	Sanborn
Swan, Nellie May,	Andover,	Day
Schaffer, Henry Charles,	Yankton,	Yankton
Sorinson, Anna,	Volga,	Brookings
Towne, Ralph Emerson,	Mellette,	Spink
Tryon, Alice,	Highmore,	Hyde
Vought, Thomas Lent,	Elkton,	Brookings
West, Orpha Kate,	Woonsocket,	Sanborn
Wheaton, Anna Belle,	Brookings,	Brookings
Wheaton, Walter Hallsey,	Brookings,	Brookings
Whitman, Eva Belle,	Centerville,	Turner
Youngberg, Selma Augusta,	Volga	Brookings
Youngberg, Anna W.,	Volga,	Brookings
Young, Nora Etta,	Brookings,	Brookings

SUMMARIES.

Post Graduates.....	5
Seniors.....	17
Juniors.....	24
Sophomores.....	45
Freshmen.....	70
Pharmacists.....	14
Specials.....	7
Unclassified.....	7
Total in College Studies.....	188
Preparatory Students.....	91
Total.....	279

ATTENDANCE BY COUNTIES AND STATES.

Aurora.....	9	Lake.....	3
Beadle.....	16	Lawrence.....	1
Bon Homme.....	1	Lincoln.....	6
Brookings.....	83	McPherson.....	1
Brown.....	14	Marshall.....	3
Brule.....	2	Minnehaha.....	4
Clark.....	15	Miner.....	3
Codington.....	4	Moody.....	4
Davison.....	2	Potter.....	1
Day.....	12	Sanborn.....	4
Deuel.....	4	Spink.....	15
Douglas.....	1	Sully.....	1
Edmunds.....	1	Turner.....	7
Faulk.....	7	Union.....	1
Grant.....	6	Walworth.....	2
Hamlin.....	7	Yankton.....	2
Hand.....	2	California.....	1
Hughes.....	1	Illinois.....	5
Hutchinson.....	1	Iowa.....	1
Hyde.....	1	Minnesota.....	2
Jerauld.....	2	Missouri.....	1
Kingsbury.....	18	N. Dakota.....	2

ESTABLISHMENT, ENDOWMENT AND DESIGN.

In February, 1881, the territorial legislature passed an act establishing an agricultural college and locating it at Brookings. The legislature of 1883 provided for the erection of the first building.

The college was founded in anticipation of the advantages to be derived—when the territory became a state—from the land granted by act of Congress in July, 1862. Under this act each state then in the Union and every one afterwards to be admitted, was granted a quantity of land equal to thirty thousand acres for each representative the state had or shall have in Congress. The following paragraph is quoted from this act:

“All moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid by the States to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sales of land scrip, shall be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and the money so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished, except as herein provided, and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.”

The Congressional act under which South Dakota became a state, sets apart ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND ACRES of land as a perpetual endowment for this institution. When

these lands are sold and the proceeds invested, the college ought to be independent of State aid for its current expenses.

Section seven of the territorial act of re-organization, approved March 11, 1887, is as follows:

“The Agricultural College, established by chapter three of the session laws of 1881, shall be known by the name of the Dakota Agricultural College. The design of the institution is to afford practical instruction in agriculture and the natural sciences which bear directly upon all industrial arts and pursuits. The course of instruction shall embrace the English language and literature; civil engineering, agricultural chemistry, animal and vegetable anatomy and physiology; the veterinary art; entomology, geology and such other natural sciences as may be prescribed; political, rural and household economy; horticulture, moral philosophy, history, book keeping, and especially the applications of science and the mechanic arts to practical agriculture in the field.”

The obvious intent and purpose of these acts was to establish a school whose aim shall be to provide such intellectual and manual training as shall best fit the young men and women of the state for all the productive industries. To this end three full courses of study have been prepared and are now offered: The course in agriculture is designed for young men, the course in Domestic Economy for young women, the course in Mechanic Arts is for those young men who have tastes and talents for any of the mechanical industries. The short course in Pharmacy is designed to prepare young men and women to become druggists.

The Congressional act, called the “Hatch Act,” provides for the establishment of Agricultural Experiment Stations in connection with the Agricultural Colleges of the several states and territories and appropriates the sum of \$15,000 per annum for the maintenance of each of said stations. The territorial legislature of 1887 accepted this grant and established a station in connection with the Agricultural College at Brookings.

On the 30th of August 1890, the President of the United States approved an Act of Congress, generally known as the Morrill Act for “the more complete endowment and support of colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.”

Under this act the college receives from the general government \$15,000 for the first year, \$16,000 for the second, \$17,000 for the third and so on until the annual amount reaches and remains at \$25,000, during the pleasure of Congress. This money can only be used for the support of instruction "in Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, the English Language and the various branches of Mathematical, Physical, Natural and Economic Science, with special reference to their applications in the industries of life, and to the facilities for such instruction."

The last legislature, by formal action, accepted this grant with its conditions, for the Agricultural College, and made the treasurer of the board the legal custodian of the funds.



COURSES OF STUDY.

COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

FALL TERM.

Elementary Algebra. English Composition. Book-keeping. Military Exercises 3 times per week.	A Section, Wood Work.* B Section, Iron Work. C Section, Dairying.
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SPRING TERM.

Elementary Algebra. Rhetoric. Botany. Military Exercises 3 times per week.	A Section, Iron Work. B Section, Dairying. C section, Wood Work.
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SUMMER TERM.

7 Geometry. Botany. Rhetoric. Military Exercises 3 times per week.	A Section, Dairying. B Section, Wood Work. C Section, Iron Work.
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SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FALL TERM.

Geometry. Introduction to English Literature. Physics. Military Exercises 3 times per week.	Agriculture—Domestic Animals. X
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SPRING TERM.

Geometry & Trigonometry, or Language. General History. Physics. Military Exercise 3 times per week.	Horticulture, 2. Mensuration, 3.
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SUMMER TERM.

Trigonometry & Surveying, or Language General History. Chemistry. Military Exercises 3 times per week.	Horticulture, 3. Mensuration, 2.
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* If the student prefers he may take two terms in either wood or iron work in stead of one in each.

COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM.

Botany or Language.
Chemistry.
Physiology.

Stock Feeding.

SPRING TERM.

Chemistry or Language.
Zoology.
U. S. Constitution, Business Forms and
Law.

General Agriculture.

SUMMER TERM.

Agricultural Chemistry or Language.
Zoology.
History of Civilization, 3.
Landscape Gardening 2.

Forestry. ✓

SENIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM.

Astronomy or Language.
Meteorology.
Political Science.

Veterinary Science. ✓

SPRING TERM.

Psychology.
Geology.
English Literature.
1 and 2, or 3 opposite.

1 Stock Breeding. ✓
2 Veterinary Science.
3 Industrial Botany ✓

SUMMER TERM.

English Literature.
Ethics.
Entomology.

Graduating Thesis.

NOTE.—One public essay or oration each term of the last two years.

COURSE IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

FALL TERM.

Elementary Algebra.
English Composition.
Book-keeping.
Any elective opposite.

Drawing.
Vocal or Instrumental Music.
Shorthand and Type-writing.
Domestic Dairying.

SPRING TERM.

Elementary Algebra.
Rhetoric.
Botany.
Any elective opposite.

Drawing.
Book-keeping.
Shorthand and Type-writing.
Vocal or Instrumental Music.

SUMMER TERM.

Geometry.
Rhetoric.
Botany.

Sewing.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FALL TERM.

Geometry.
Introduction to English Literature.
Physics.

Household Economy.

SPRING TERM.

Geometry & Trigonometry, or Language
General History.
Physics.

Cooking.

SUMMER TERM.

Trigonometry & Surveying, or Language
General History.
Chemistry.
Any elective opposite.

Floriculture.
Drawing.
Wood Carving.
Vocal or Instrumental Music.

COURSE IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM.

Botany or Language.
Chemistry.
Physiology.
One elective opposite.

Drawing.
Cooking.
Wood Carving.
Instrumental Music.
Shorthand and Type-writing.

SPRING TERM.

Chemistry or Language.
Zoology.
U. S. Constitution, Business Forms and
Any elective opposite. [Law.

Instrumental Music.
Plant House Work.
Drawing.
Wood Carving.

SUMMER TERM.

Applied Chemistry, or Language.
Zoology.
History of Civilization, 3
Landscape Gardening. 2

Household Sanitation.

SENIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM.

Astronomy or Language.
Meteorology.
Political Science.
One elective opposite.

Drawing.
Telegraphy.
Short-hand and Type-writing.
Instrumental Music.

SPRING TERM.

Astronomy or Language.
Meteorology.
Political Science.
One elective opposite.

Industrial Botany.
Wood Carving.
Short-hand and Type-writing.
Instrumental music.

SUMMER TERM.

Ethics.
English Literature.
Entomology.

Graduating Thesis.

NOTE—One public essay or oration each term of the last two years.

COURSE IN MECHANIC ARTS.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

FALL TERM.	SPRING TERM.	SUMMER TERM.
Elementary Algebra. English Composition. Book-keeping. Free-hand Drawing and Shop Work on alternate days. Vocal Music, elective. Military. 3	Elementary Algebra. Rhetoric. Botany. Mechanical Drawing & Shop Work on alternate days. Vocal Music, elective. Military. 3	Geometry. Botany. Rhetoric. Mechanical Drawing alter- nating with Shop Work. Vocal Music, elective. Military. 3

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FALL TERM.	SPRING TERM.	SUMMER TERM.
Geometry. Physics. English Literature. Wood Shop and Mechanical Drawing on alternate days. Military 3.	Geometry $\frac{1}{2}$. Trigonometry $\frac{1}{2}$. Physics. French. Wood shop and Mechanical Drawing alternately. Military 3.	Trigonometry $\frac{1}{2}$. Surveying $\frac{1}{2}$. French. Chemistry. Wood Shop and Mechanical Drawing alternately. Military 3.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM.	SPRING TERM.	SUMMER TERM.
Chemistry. Higher Algebra. French. Blacksmithing.	Chemistry. Analytical Geometry. U. S. Constitution, etc. Machine Shop Vise and Hand Work.	Analytical Geometry. Calculus $\frac{1}{2}$. Modern History. Experimental Mechanics. Machine Shop Practice.

SENIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM.	SPRING TERM.	SUMMER TERM.
Calculus. Political Science. Astronomy. Machine Shop Practice.	Elements of Mechanism. Analytical Mechanics. Psychology. Mechanical Laboratory Prac- tice.	Analytical Mechanics. Metallurgy or Steam Engin'g Ethics. Professional Thesis.

NOTE—One essay or oration each term of the last two years,

COURSE IN PHARMACY.

FIRST YEAR.

FALL TERM.	SPRING TERM.	SUMMER TERM.
English Composition. Elementary Algebra Book Keeping. Pharmacy: Weighing, Meas- uring. Computing Reduc- tions.	Rhetoric. Elementary Algebra. Latin. Botany.	Botany. Chemistry. Latin. Physiology and Hygiene.

SECOND YEAR.

FALL TERM.	SPRING TERM.	SUMMER TERM.
Physics. Chemistry. Latin. Physiology and Hygiene.	Physics. Chemistry. Materia Medica. Pharmacy.	Materia Medica. Chemical and Medical Tox- icology. Pharmacy. Thesis.

Military Instruction both years for Males, 3.

DAILY PROGRAMME.

FALL TERM.

Year.	1st Hour.	2nd Hour.	3rd Hour.	4th Hour.	1:20—3:00 P. M.	3:00—6:00 P. M.
Senior.	Meteorology	Astronomy, Language	Political Science.	Calculus.	Lab. work. Sp. Indus.	Remunerative Labor
Junior	Higher Alg. Botany.	Stock Feeding.	Chemistry.	Vet. Science.	Drawing. Shop work.	or Detail work.
Soph.	Agriculture. Household Economy.	Geometry.	English Literature.	Physiology.	Telegraphy. Mech. Draw.	do
Fresh'n	Vocal Music, Short Hand Typewriting, Pharmacy.	A, Algebra, B, English Composition.	B, Algebra. A. Eng Composition.	French.	and Shop.	do
Prep	Arithmetic.	English Grammar.	Penmanship.	Physics.	Mechanical Drawing.	do
				Book-keeping.	Shop work and Drawing.	do
				Orthography.	Telegraphy. Dairying.	

SPRING TERM.

Senior	St'k-Br'd'ng, Vet. Sci., 3 Indus Botany.	Geology. El. Mech.	Psychology.	Eng. Literature.	Drawing and Shop.	Remunerative Labor.
Junior	Gen. Agriculture, Wood Carving.	Chemistry. Language	Zoology.	Analytical Vech.	Mech. Drawing and Shop.	do
Soph.	Geom. & Trigonometry. Mat. Med. Language.	French. Hort. 2.	General History.	Civil Government.	Cooking. Mensu't'n.	do
Fresh'n	Vocal Music, Short Hand and Typewriting.	A. Algebra. B. Rhet.	Pharmacy.	Physics.	Drawing and Shop.	do
Prep.	A, Eng. Gram. B. Arith.	A. English Grammar A. Arithmetic.	B. Algebra A. Rhetoric.	Botany.	Bo k-keeping. Dairying.	do
			Physical Geography.	U. S. History.	Drawing and Shop.	

SUMMER TERM.

Senior	Entomology.	Moral Science.	Eng. Literature.	Metalurgy	Political Economy Zool.	Remunerative Labor
Junior	Anal Geom. Forestry.	Agr'l Chem, Language	Anal. Mechanics.	or Steam Engineering.	Laboratory. Vet. Science.	
Soph.	Calculus. H. H. Sanit.	Exp. Mech.	Zoology.	Ex. Mechan.	Landscape Gardening.	do
Fresh'n	Chemistry.	Hort 3. Mat. Med.	General History.	Toxicol. Trigonom.	Hist Civil. Shop & Draw.	
Prep.	Vocal Music.	French.	Pharmacy.	Surveying. Language.	Mensuration.	do
	A English Gram. B. Ele.	A. Geom. B. Rhet.	Botany.	B. Geometry.	Mechanical Drawing.	
		Physiology.	B. Eng. Grammar.	A. Rhetoric.	Sewinz. Dairying.	do
			A. Ele. Algebra.	Elocution.	Shop and Mech Drawing.	do

EXPLANATION OF COURSES.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The Course in AGRICULTURE is designed for young men, and the Course in DOMESTIC ECONOMY is designed for young women. These courses are made up of the usual literary and scientific studies that lead in colleges to the Bachelor of Science degree. In addition, those pursuing the Course in AGRICULTURE must take three terms of study in Practical and Scientific Agriculture, two terms of study in Horticulture and Forestry, one term in Veterinary Science, one in Dairying, and two terms of practice in the shop. In the second term of the Senior year students may choose, *Stock Breeding*, *Veterinary Science*, or *Industrial Botany*. Those pursuing the course in Domestic Economy, in addition to the college studies, practice sewing during the summer term of their Freshman year; during two terms of the Sophomore year they study Household Economy and Cooking, during the summer term of the Sophomore year they are offered work in Floriculture and in the summer term of the Junior year they have Household Sanitation. During each of the other terms of the course the student may choose one of the "electives" in the second column in addition to the regular studies.

The course in MECHANIC ARTS is designed for those young men who have tastes and aptitudes for mechanical pursuits, and it is believed that those who complete it will be fitted to fill responsible positions in manufacturing establishments. The "industrials" of this course are drawing and some form of shop practice. Those who finish any of the foregoing courses will be entitled to the degree of B. S.

The two years course in PHARMACY is designed to fit young men or women for the business of druggists, and it is hoped that arrangements may soon be made by which graduates from this course may become licensed as assistant druggists.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC STUDIES.

ENGLISH.

The work in English Language and Literature is carefully adapted to the needs of the industrial classes. Its aim is two-fold: (1) to secure accurate, vigorous and graceful expression; and (2) to teach what is good literature, and how to study it. The work is distributed as follows:

COMPOSITION.—This study is pursued during the first term of the Freshman year. It comprises thorough drills in the use of punctuation marks and capitals, and in sentence and paragraph structure. By numerous exercises in paraphrase and reproduction, the student is led up to original composition. Instruction is given in the analysis of themes, and in writing by topical outline.

RHETORIC.—The study of rhetoric occupies the second and third terms of the Freshman year. The design of this course is to cultivate a critical taste in the use of language and in the study of literature, and also to afford constant exercise in composition work. Literary style is carefully analyzed; and extensive selections from standard authors, illustrative of the various qualities and elements, are studied critically. Great stress is laid on the processes of invention, such as the choice of subject, determination and analysis of theme, and the collection and arrangement of material. Four original essays are required in connection with this work.

LITERATURE.—The first term of the Sophomore year is given to the study of four or five standard prose writers. An attempt is made to apply the principles of rhetoric to literary criticism. The style and subject-matter of the productions are examined, and each student is required to investigate independently along some line of criticism assigned to him. The results of this

investigation are embodied in an essay, which is read before the class.

During the last two terms of the Senior year, a few English and American masterpieces, both poetry and prose, are studied. The historical order is followed; and an effort is made to trace out the laws of literary growth, and to show the relation of literature to the various other elements of civilization.

In all literary studies, accurate and scholarly methods are encouraged in the student. Intensive rather than extensive results are sought after. It is thought that studious, critical reading should be the ideal, rather than superficial and indiscriminate reading.

CHAPEL RHETORICALS.—Throughout the Junior and Senior years, one original essay or oration per term is required from each student, the same to be delivered publicly.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

German and Latin are offered as elective studies during the last two terms of the Sophomore year, all of the Junior year and the first term of the Senior year. French is required in the Mechanical course for one year. Classes will not be organized with less than five students, and a student electing a language should pursue that language throughout the course. It is not, of course, expected that in two years a student can master the idioms or become familiar with the literature of any one of the languages; but it is expected that a young man or woman can in this time become able to read either French or German scientific literature, or to get such a knowledge of Latin roots as will help to a better understanding of English, and to a more perfect mastery of the nomenclature of science. Latin is required in the Course in Pharmacy, and French in the Course in Mechanic Arts.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

These branches are pursued quite thoroughly, for they lie at the foundation of most of the industrial occupations. As much as possible, they are studied by the laboratory or experimental method.

BOTANY.—This science is begun the second term of the Freshman year. The morphology of flowering plants is studied from living specimens, of which the plant house contains a sufficient variety to prepare the student for the use of Gray's Manual. Bessey's "Briefer Course" is used as the basis of instruction, with a large and varied amount of laboratory and field work of a practical nature. The object sought is to study plants, using books only as a guide. The course includes a thorough study of the physiology of flowering plants, with typical forms of the lower divisions of the vegetable kingdom. An herbarium of seventy-five species is prepared by each student. The time required for the course is three terms. The last term will be used as a preparation for the study of forestry, with special reference to the structure of the different arborescent species that can be grown in South Dakota. One term of industrial Botany, devoted to the study of those fungous growths which are injurious to agriculture, is offered as an elective in the Senior year.

The laboratory is supplied with twenty compound microscopes of sufficient magnifying powers for the determination of minute plant anatomy.

All students not electing language or higher algebra take advanced work in botany during the first term of the Junior year. This course will consist of lectures on the embryology and physiology of plants, using Goodale's *Physiological Botany* as the principal reference book. Ample laboratory work, illustrative of the subject, will be provided.

ZOOLOGY.—The following topics are presented through the aid of natural specimens, text books, and lectures: Classification of animals as based on their structures and embryonic development; descriptive zoology, comprising the systematic arrangement of animals according to natural relations and affinities; geographical distribution; habits; adaptations; productions; perpetuation and improvement of varieties of animals. Zoology is taught as far as possible by laboratory methods.

ENTOMOLOGY.—This study embraces the anatomy, transformation, habits, classification, and geographical distribution of insects, illustrated by charts, and by microscopical drawings and

dissections made by the students themselves. The student becomes familiar with insect life, habits and transformations, by collecting, preserving and rearing specimens of our native species. Special attention is given to economic entomology, fostering beneficial and destroying noxious insects. Particular attention is given to species injurious to vegetation, their habits and the methods of checking their ravages.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—Human anatomy, physiology and hygiene is regarded as one of the most important studies in the college curriculum. By means of skeletons, a manikin, and various artificial preparations, nearly every important fact in human anatomy is illustrated. Especial attention is given to the following topics: General view of the structure and functions of the body; food and the digestive process; the blood, its chemical composition and properties; respiration; nutrition; the nervous system; the laws of hygiene.

GEOLOGY.—Instruction is given by recitation, lecture and illustration in the chief rock-forming minerals; a description of the various kinds of rocks; structural geology; historic and dynamical geology; fossils; the causes which have been at work and are now working the various geological changes, aided by maps, diagrams, charts, specimens, inspections of localities and soils, and by microscopic practice in the laboratory. The course embraces lectures on the origin and nature of ore deposits; and on the composition, properties, and the geological and geographical distribution of the ores of each of the metals; mineral springs and artesian wells. Special attention is given to the geology of South Dakota.

METEOROLOGY.—The work in this branch is confined mostly: 1st, to the study of the temperature, weight and motions of the atmosphere and the instruments and methods of measuring them; 2nd, to the study of precipitation and the relation of climate to agriculture. A United States weather station is maintained at the college and daily telegraphic weather predictions are received, as well as the South Dakota daily weather charts. These predictions and weather charts are studied by the class.

PHYSICS.—A course of two terms is given in elementary physics, mostly by the experimental methods, and one term ad-

ditional in mechanics, in which the laws of force and motion are studied analytically. This term in mechanics can be taken only by those students who have taken the full course in mathematics.

In the Course in Mechanic Arts the subject of applied mechanics receives considerable additional attention.

ASTRONOMY.—The course in Astronomy will aim to give not only an application of mathematics, but also a knowledge of the physical condition of the universe, the laws which govern the motions of the celestial bodies, and an insight into the methods by which the science has been brought to its present state. Observations for locating the meridian, for the determination of latitude, longitude, time, and the declination of the magnetic needle will frequently be made. For this work a fine new set of astronomical instruments will be brought into requisition.

CHEMISTRY.—As this science is regarded as of very great value to intelligent farming, it is pursued at considerable length, and almost entirely by the laboratory experimental plan. The course consists of elementary chemistry by lectures and experiments; qualitative analysis in the wet way; blow-pipe analysis, and quantitative analysis. It is the purpose to give every student, who desires it, such a course in chemistry as will enable him to make an analysis of soils, mineral waters, fertilizers, etc. Two terms are required of all students, and two more are offered as electives. During the summer term of the Sophomore year and the fall term of the Junior year, the subjects of general and qualitative chemistry are required of all regular students. During the spring term of the Junior year quantitative analysis by gravimetric and volumetric methods is elective. During the summer term of the Junior year Agricultural Chemistry is given to those who have elected the quantitative chemistry of the previous term. The course in Pharmacy requires thorough laboratory work in toxicology and in various chemical and physical manipulations, such as weighing and measuring; making pharmaceutical preparations; distilling, evaporating, filtering, etc.

HISTORY, POLITICAL SCIENCE.

HISTORY.—This course includes: A term of the Preparatory year in U. S. History, covering the conditions of colonization, the growth of the colonies, and the development of the nation; two terms in General History, i. e., an outline of society in ancient, mediæval and modern times, with a special outline of the history of England, including the essential facts of the origin and development of a nation which has made the largest contribution to the liberties and literature which we enjoy and cultivate, also a term of lectures on the History of Civilization, a comparative study, which exhibits the contrasts between ancient and modern civilization, the variations in modern national development, and the causes and agencies of change and progress in European and American society.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—This subject embraces a consideration of all the relations of capital and labor, by which citizens are directed in their industrial pursuits. The history and development of the science are presented, especially as related to our own country. All partisan teaching is avoided. Current practical problems in industrial society are discussed in the light of economic principles. It is also the aim of the instruction to awaken the interest of the students in the discussion of sociology in its various aspects, and to aid them in the formation and expression of clear, sound and logical views; and to encourage them to think for themselves on all questions pertaining to individual enterprise and public prosperity.

COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS LAW covers the subjects of contracts, promissory notes, leases, bonds and mortgages, building specifications, agency, partnership, sale of goods, real estate, bills, drafts, checks, and the practical legal questions which arise in the life of every farmer and business man.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—This subject embraces in a comprehensive manner a discussion of the principles involved in the government of the state, county, city and town organizations, as well as those involved in the government of the United States. As every citizen takes part more directly in the local than in the general government, he needs to understand the power and relations of the state and municipal governments.

An endeavor is also made to show not only *what* our free institutions are, but *why* they exist, by tracing their development from the beginning of the English Constitution through the Colonial and revolutionary periods of our own country's history. The qualifications of an elector and the general rights and duties of the citizen are also touched upon.

BOOK KEEPING.—During the first term of the Freshman year this subject is studied far enough to enable every student to become familiar with accounts and with the best and simplest methods of keeping them. A Farm Set adapted to Western agriculture has been prepared, and the student is taught to apply the principles of the science in keeping any variety of farm accounts. A second term is offered as an industrial, to those who wish to pursue the subject further.

MATHEMATICS.

The instruction offered by this department has two aims: (1) To develop the habit of accurate, independent reasoning and of stating with precision and clearness, one's convictions and the grounds of them. (2) To give the student a knowledge of the principles of mathematics which will fit him for business and the practical affairs of life.

ARITHMETIC.—Students entering Preparatory year pursue this subject sufficiently to acquire facility of application to all the questions that properly belong to Arithmetic. It is the aim of the department to make Arithmetic thoroughly practical; hence rapidity and accuracy in commercial calculations, Interest, Settlement of Accounts, Insurance, Partnership, Commission and Brokerage, and in Real Estate business are made of prime importance.

ALGEBRA is begun the last term of the Preparatory year, and continued during the first and second terms of the Freshman year. During the first term in the Junior year, students in the Mechanic Arts course will take advanced work in Algebra, series, determinants, and in the theory of equations.

GEOMETRY.—This will be commenced the third term of the Freshman year and continued three terms. During the last

term special attention will be given to practical exercises in Mensuration and to the first principles of Modern Geometry including Anharmonic Ratios, Pole, Polars and Reciprocal Polars.

TRIGONOMETRY AND SURVEYING.—Trigonometry is commenced the second term of the Sophomore year, and is finished in the third term. The student is thoroughly drilled in the following subjects; measures of areas and angles; analytical investigation of trigonometrical formulas, with their application to all the cases of plain and spherical triangles; construction and use of trigonometrical tables; practical application of trigonometry to the solution of plane and spherical triangles, and to the measurements of heights and distances.

This work is followed in the third term by surveying, in which the instruction combines theory and practice. One term of elective industrial work is offered in the various adjustments of instruments and in all the operations of surveying, of laying out work and of computing.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY is commenced at the beginning of the second term of the Junior year of the course in Mechanics Arts and continued through one-half of the third term.

CALCULUS.—A term and a half is given to this subject, commencing at the beginning of the third term of the Junior year, and continuing through the first term of the Senior year.

ANALYTICAL MECHANICS is studied the last two terms of the Senior year. It will be, as far as possible, a practical application of the preceding mathematical studies to Forces, Kinetics, Elementary Machines, and the Theory of Vibrations in an elastic medium. A text-book will be used as a basis, but much of the instruction will be given by lectures and exercises that will gradually lead the student to independent investigations.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL STUDIES AND OCCUPATIONS.

Stress is laid on the following professional studies and occupations as constituting a distinguishing feature of the school. All candidates for graduation are especially requested to read the subjoined statements.

AGRICULTURE.

BREEDS OF LIVE STOCK.—In this department of the College, the student takes up during the first term of the Sophomore year, a study of the most prominent breeds of domestic animals that have been introduced into the United States. Their origin, the history of their development, their characteristics, points of merit and defect, and their uses and adaptability to climate are treated, special attention being given to those breeds best suited to the wants of our own State. Curtis' treatise on "Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine" is used as a basis for the work, and is supplemented by lectures and observations of the animals themselves among the different breeds on the college farm.

STOCK FEEDING.—The first term of the Junior year is devoted to the Principles of Animal Feeding, in which the composition and requirements of animal bodies, the chemical composition of foods necessary to supply these wants, the general law of animal nutrition and the chemical action and values of the different kinds of foods are discussed. The German Standard rations are given thorough study, special work being done in compounding Dakota foods. The student figures out the nutritive ratios, showing in what proportions they may be used to make properly balanced rations for the different purposes of feeding, without the loss of more than a small per cent of any of the nutrients. A consideration of the proper foods for each class of animals whether fed for labor, growth, milk, or meat production is made prominent. The progress and results of the feeding experiments at the

various Agricultural Experiment Stations are also carefully reviewed and discussed.

GENERAL AGRICULTURE.—The second term of the Junior year is given to the study of soils and fertilizers, the history and cultivation of the cereal crops, the value of a rotation of crops, and the most approved schemes of rotation, special and local crops, comparison of the different branches of agriculture and the general subject of farm economy, including the structure, selection, use and care of farm tools and machinery.

PRINCIPLES OF BREEDING.—In the second term of the Senior year the laws of heredity, causes of variation, the formation of breeds, value of pedigree, atavism, crossing, the selection of breeding stock and all other topics relating directly to this important subject are considered.

HORTICULTURE.

This subject is begun in the Spring term of the Sophomore year, after the student has had two terms of botany. The course extends through two terms, the class meeting twice a week in the the Spring term, and three times a week in the Summer term. Methods of propagation and management of fruits and vegetables, with the underlying principles of plant growth and cultivation, are fully considered. Instruction is given by means of lectures, text book work and practice. The extensive experiments now being conducted by this department, including the testing of all hardy fruits that can be secured, offer to students an unequalled opportunity for the study of varieties of fruits and vegetables adapted to our climate. The work in the garden, nursery and fruit plantations is done by the students in horticulture, and the lessons of the class room are thus exemplified by work in the field. Frequent reports of the condition of the gardens and orchards are demanded, and in every way possible the course is made practical to the student.

FORESTRY.—After botany and horticulture, forestry is reached in the last term of the Junior year. No branch of technical instruction is of more importance to the South Dakota citizen than tree planting, and every effort will be made to make the instruction given thoroughly practical. The work of the Experiment Station offers object lessons of the greatest

practical value to the student. The work of the class room consists of lectures on the characteristics and value of the different forest trees, deciduous and evergreen, together with the best methods of management, the growth of trees from the seed, the making of shelter belts and groves, the uses of timber, the influence of forests on climate, etc.

PLANT HOUSE WORK AND FLORICULTURE.—This subject is offered as an industrial to all students of the third term of the Sophomore year and of the second term, Junior year, course in Domestic Economy. The student will be expected to assist in all the operations of the plant house, such as propagating, potting, transplanting, watering, caring for the the furnace, mixing of soils, fumigating, etc. The course of instruction will also include the making and management of hot-beds, the cultivation of house plants, and of hardy and tender flowers and shrubs in the open garden.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.—Two exercises a week during the last term of the Junior year will be devoted to this art. Long's Ornamental Gardening will be used as a text, with frequent references to the works of our highest authorities, all of which will be found in the college library. The laying out of farms and lawns, the making of roads, the planting of avenues, the ornamental value of trees, shrubs and flowering plants, and kindred topics, are included in the course.

DRAWING AND SHOP WORK.

DRAWING—Free hand drawing is offered to all students as an elective industrial during several terms of the course, and it is commended to all as a valuable exercise. Mechanical drawing for several terms is required of all students in the course in Mechanic Arts. Lettering, copying and drawing from parts of joinery and of machinery and tracing and "blue printing" for working drawings are also required.

SHOP PRACTICE.—In the Course in Agriculture two terms of practice in the shops are required, two in wood and two in iron, or one in each. The object is to familiarize the student with the use and care of tools and to give him some skill in ordinary work.

In the Course in Mechanic Arts a good deal of time is given to shop work, both in wood and metal. The wood work

covers ordinary carpentry, turning and pattern making. The metal work covers blacksmithing, forging and tempering; chipping, filing, turning, drilling, planing and finishing. The practice in draughting and shop practice will help the diligent and apt student a long way toward the mastery of a trade.

WOOD CARVING is offered as an elective during several terms of the course, but must be preceeded by at least two terms in free hand drawing. This exercise is commended as valuable for training the hand and eye.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.—A term of lectures covering the subjects of marketing, value of food-stuffs, and order and neatness in housekeeping, is offered during the fall term of the Sophomore year.

COOKING.—One term of practical lessons in cooking and serving food is required of each young woman. This cannot be taken until Household Economy has been completed.

During the fall term of the Junior year, any student who has passed in cooking may take a second term. During this term, making pickles, jellies, preserves and various fancy and dainty dishes, together with talks upon the Chemistry of Cooking, form the principal part of the work.

SEWING.—One term of sewing is required during the Freshman year. The work is carefully laid out and graded according to the capabilities of the student. To more advanced students are taught all the ordinary forms of sewing with needle and machine. This work can be utilized by the student in making her own clothing. A straight line method of cutting and fitting is taught, and "systems" can be furnished at wholesale rates.

HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT AND SANITATION.—A term of lectures is given during the Summer term of the Junior year, covering the proper care of the home and its inmates.

VETERINARY SCIENCE AND ART.

The first term of the Senior year is devoted to the study of comparative Anatomy; the work embraces instruction by lectures from prepared anatomical specimens, and dissections of the horse. The first part of the second term is occupied by a short course in Veterinary Therapeutics and Materia Medica, and the remainder of the Senior year is devoted to lectures on

the Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery. Clinics are given at the Veterinary Hospital, four hours per week, during the entire Senior year.

Besides the regular instruction there will be a course of lectures on general veterinary subjects, during the spring and summer terms. This course will be open to all students.

It is the aim of the department to instruct the agricultural student in that veterinary knowledge which will be of the greatest and most practical benefit to the farmer or stock-raiser, and, at the same time, to give good preparatory work to the special student who desires to continue the study of medicine in a regular medical college.

PHARMACY STUDIES.

MATERIA MEDICA.—In the study of *Materia Medica* for the course in Pharmacy there is given a full description of the origin, commercial history, and geographical distribution of drug-plants. Particular attention is devoted to their physical properties and structure. The methods of identification of drugs form an important part of the course, and will be taught by the use of specimens. The pharmacist should be able to recognize by the senses of sight, smell and taste nearly all the crude articles of the pharmacopœia. The student will have an opportunity to learn the identification of drugs by the use of the microscope.

The medicinal properties, doses, and poisonous effects of the various remedies, together with the antidotes which the pharmacist may be required to administer in an emergency, will receive full and careful treatment. When a drug is liable to adulteration, attention will be called to the sophistications and methods of detection.

TOXICOLOGY.—The physiological action of toxic drugs, the symptomatology and treatment of poisoning, will receive proper attention. In the chemical laboratory attention will be given to the detection of poisons.

PHARMACY.—In the two years' course in pharmacy the study of practical pharmacy is pursued for three terms. Remington's *Practice of Pharmacy* is used as a basis for this work.

During the third term of the first year the aim of the principal work is to familiarize the student with the forms and

uses of pharmaceutical apparatus. This is accomplished both by study and actual laboratory practice.

In the subjects of weighing and measuring both the apothecary's system and the metric system are employed. Practice is required with the common scales, the torsion and ordinary prescription balances, and also with the finer analytical balances. Much practice is afforded in the use and calibration of measuring vessels, flasks, burettes, pipettes, etc. Following this is the determination of specific gravity of solids and liquids, the study of heating apparatus, determination of boiling points and melting points; distillation, comminution, solution, precipitation, filtration, crystallization, percolation, etc.

In the spring term of the second year the work is chiefly the study and preparation of officinal medicines—waters, syrups, mucilages, mixtures, spirits, elixirs, liniments, infusions, tinctures, fluid extracts, oleoresins, extracts, abstracts, etc.

During the last term of the course a review is taken of the inorganic substances, with special reference to their application to pharmacy. The student has been well prepared for this work by a three-terms course in chemistry. Following this are the following: The study of the sources and preparation of the organic medicinal substances, both of vegetable and animal origin; the preparation and use of standard solutions employed in pharmaceutical testing; practice in extemporaneous preparations, solutions, emulsions, powders, pills, ointments, plasters, etc.; practice in reading and compounding prescriptions.

In connection with the last term's work in pharmacy a half term's work is required in CHEMICAL TOXICOLOGY. This consists chiefly in acquiring a knowledge of the forms and properties and chemical analysis of poisonous substances, such as the alkaloids, morphine, quinine, cinchonine, strychnine, brucine, and atropine, and the salts of lead, tin, copper, mercury, arsenic, and antimony.

DAIRYING.

During the past year the dairy buildings have been completed and equipped for work. By action of the authorities one term in the Freshman year of the Agricultural course is de-

voted to instruction in scientific and practical dairying. Students can take this instruction any term of the year.

The young ladies of the Freshman year, Course in Domestic Economy, may also take instruction in domestic dairying during the fall term.

In this work all students are taught not only the use of improved modern dairy machinery and apparatus, but also the use of the most common appliances, such as are within the reach of every farmer. The Student is required to use Lynch's *Scientific Dairy Practice* for butter-making, and Newell's *Hand Book* for cheese-making. By lectures and daily practice all students are taught the use, care and importance of all the appliances about the department and how to make good butter and cheese in the factory, creamery or on the farm. Also they are taught to care for the cows, milk and dairy utensils. In domestic dairying, the course is confined to home dairying in practice, but the reading and lectures will be the same as in the required course. How to determine the value of milk, butter and cheese by the per cent of butter fat contained therein is one of the important features of this instruction. Experimental work of special interest to the farmers of this state will be carried on by this department in all branches of dairying. Correspondence and information looking to the improvement of the dairy product of the state is earnestly solicited from any one interested in the advancement of dairy interests.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHORTHAND.—It is not the aim of this department to give exclusive instruction to those desiring to fit themselves in the least possible time for positions as stenographers and type writer operators, but to give to those young men and women who may desire, while pursuing the regular college course, an opportunity to prepare themselves for a remunerative occupation that may open into other business pursuits. The demand at the present time is preeminently for well educated and well qualified stenographers, and this institution offers no inducement to those who are bent upon entering into this line of work without stopping to attain, at least, the foundation of a good general education. Experience has shown that persons of inferior education if able to obtain places at all, fall into the low-

est grade of the service and are worth but little to their employers; while the services of the thoroughly educated, accurate and skilled stenographer are sought and well paid for.

A brief course of lectures pertaining to the general subject occupies a part of the first term; the student then takes up a series of carefully arranged and graded reading, writing and dictation lessons, which are persistently practiced until a speed of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty words per minute is attained.

The greater part of the learner's time and work is put upon the all important writing from dictation, all of which is, as far as possible, governed by the use of a metronome. After some skill has been attained, letters, etc., are dictated and the student required to rewrite them in proper form upon the type-writer.

The amount of time necessary to gain a sufficient knowledge for practical purposes in the system taught, where the student devotes his entire time to the subject, is about three months; but since other studies must be carried along at the same time, a much longer course is necessary. The earnest student should be able in three terms of faithful work, in addition to his regular course of study, to gain sufficient knowledge and skill to do acceptable amanuensis work.

TYPE-WRITING.—The operating of a type-writer is considered a part of the duties of an amanuensis, and type-writing has for that reason been added to the list of industrials offered. It is thought to be of little value to those who are not shorthand writers, and students who have not been classified in shorthand are dissuaded from taking it.

TELEGRAPHY.—This subject has been added to the list of industrials offered for the benefit of those young men and women in the regular college courses who may desire to prepare themselves for telegraph operators; it will not, however, be taught for amateur purposes, and students who do not intend to master the art are advised to select some other industrial.

It must be understood that this institution is not a special training school for telegraph operators and that no encouragement will be given to those whose only aim in attending is to gain a working knowledge of the art in the least possible time.

The subject must be pursued in connection with the regular course of study and will be taught in no other way.

MUSIC.—Several terms of instrumental music are offered to such as have taste and aptitude for it. It must, however, be taken only during those terms when it is regularly laid down in the student's course as an elective. A special fee of five dollars per term is charged for instruction and use of instruments. Vocal music may be taken as an extra exercise by any desiring it at any time in the course when it will not interfere with required work.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This department is organized under the provision of Act 5 of congress, approved July 2, 1862, and July 28, 1866, which permit the president of the United States to detail an officer of the army as professor for the purpose of promoting knowledge of military science among the young men of the country. An officer of the U. S. army is on duty in the institution as professor of military science and tactics. All male students physically capable of performing military duty, unless excused by the faculty on account of conscientious scruples against bearing arms in time of war, or for other sufficient reasons, are required to attend military exercises three hours in each week for the first two years of the college course. The uniform consists of a dark blue blouse with the South Dakota button, light blue trousers made of kersey cloth or doeskin, dark blue forage cap, army pattern, and white gloves. It can be bought in Brookings at a cost of \$12. It is required to be worn on all military duty, and may be worn by students on all occasions. It is neat and servicable and costs less than an equally good suit of plain clothing, Springfield cadet rifles, such as are used in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., with belts, cartridge boxes, bayonets and scabbards, and two 3-inch rifled field guns for artillery instruction, with ammunition for infantry target practice, are provided by the U. S. Ordnance Department without expense to the student.

The practical instruction of the department embraces such portions of the drill regulations of the army as are applicable to a batallion of infantry, small arms target practice, the service

of the piece and mechanical maneuvers in artillery and guard duty, and castrametation. The theoretical instruction is in the drill regulations, the preparations of the usual reports and returns of a company, the organization and administration of the army, and the elementary principles of the art of war. The recognized value of military exercises as now conducted, in judiciously promoting physical development, and the effect on personal character of military discipline in cultivating truthfulness, loyal subordination to authority, and the student's self-respect should commend this feature of the college to the thoughtful consideration of parents.

All students who are enrolled in the military department must provide themselves with the prescribed uniform before the beginning of the second term of attendance. All appointments of commissioned and non-commissioned officers expire with the end of the Summer Term. The following is the roster of the cadet organizations:

COMPANY "A".

Captain—E. L. Parker. First Lieut.—T. M. Leary.

Second Lieut.—G. A. Young. First Sergt.—H. A. Sproul.

Sergeants—2nd, L. E. Aylesworth; 3rd, W. C. Sproul;
4th, C. O. Brown; 5th, R. S. Roe.

Corporals—1st, G. W. Kephart; 2nd, H. Deverell,
3rd, W. Dillman; 4th, N. D. Talcott.

Musician—Geo. D. Waters.

Privates—(All able bodied male students of the freshman and sophomore classes, and a number of preparatory volunteers.)

THE BAND—A Military Band, of 15 pieces, is led by Professor Lapham.

A PRIZE.—Dr. A. W. Hyde, of Brookings, offers annually a prize of ten dollars to the student offering the best set of note books. This prize was awarded to Frank A. Remde, of the Sophomore class, last year.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

For the benefit of those who are not far enough advanced in their studies to enter the college classes, a preparatory course of one year is offered. The classes are taught by members of the college faculty, and the course covers those studies which are necessary for admission to college, and which every young person should be acquainted with whether he wishes to take a college course or not. Any person fourteen years of age, who understands arithmetic through fractions, who has a fair knowledge of the elements of English grammar,* who can read and write with facility, spell well, and who is reasonably well grounded in geography, can enter the Preparatory Department at the beginning of the year. Students entering later should be correspondingly further advanced. Students in this department are not required to take the military training or any of the industrial branches, and are not permitted to do so except in cases where their scholarship is so exceptionally good that it leaves time for additional work. The following is the

COURSE OF STUDY:

FALL TERM.	SPRING TERM.	SUMMER TERM.
Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Elementary Algebra.
English Grammar.	English Grammar.	English Grammar.
Orthography.	U. S. History.	Physiology.
Penmanship.	Phys. Geography.	Elocution.

*Requirements for admission to the Preparatory class in English Grammar will be as follows: (1) Ability to construct easy examples of the simple, complex and compound sentence; (2) Ability to analyze such sentences and explain the uses and relations of words, phrases and clauses; (3) Familiarity with the more important rules of punctuation and capitalization.

The above requirements may be met by a thorough study of Reed and Kellogg's "Graded Lessons in English," or its equivalent.

LOCATION AND EQUIPMENT OF THE COLLEGE.

LOCATION.

The Agricultural College of South Dakota is located near the City of Brookings, Brookings county, in the east central part of the southern portion of the State, and in the midst of a fine agricultural region. It is reached by the Chicago & Northwestern railroad and by the Watertown branch of that road. The City of Brookings is a healthful and beautiful city. The moral and religious tone of its people is as good as can be found in the State.

EQUIPMENT.

BUILDINGS.—The buildings are located upon a commanding eminence about one mile from the business part of town, and are surrounded by beautiful and well kept lawns, ornamented with trees and flower beds. The college buildings proper are four in number, to-wit: College Hall, containing the chemical, physical and zoological laboratories, the library, the natural history collections, the offices and most of the class rooms; the Gentlemen's Dormitory, a three-story building, with twenty-four pleasant rooms, and kitchen and dining room in the basement; the Ladies' Dormitory, with kitchen, dining room, laboratory of domestic economy, music rooms, a large and beautiful assembly hall on first floor, and large and pleasant rooms for young women on the second and third floors. All of these buildings are heated in all parts by steam and are supplied with water, bath rooms and closets. A part of College Hall is also supplied with illuminating gas. The boilers for heating are in a disconnected, underground boiler room. A very tasty and convenient building has been erected and furnished for a botanical laboratory and for class rooms, with plant propagating rooms and green house attached. Besides the buildings enumerated the following additional ones have been recently erected: A shop twenty feet by eighty, with a wing twenty feet by sixty for wood and metal work; a large, convenient, well appointed

veterinary laboratory; a small apiary and entomological laboratory; a small astronomical observatory; and a fine large dairy building, supplied with the De Laval Power and Hand Separators, Boyd's Cream Ripening Vats and Starter, cheese vats and presses, churns and butter workers, and the most modern improved dairy appliances for instruction in the science and practice of all departments of dairying. The farm and gardens of the college are supplied with commodious farm house, barns, granaries, tool houses, sheds, etc., for the convenience of agricultural operations.

FARM, STOCK, ETC.—The college owns a tract of four hundred acres of land, used for farm and garden purposes and for lawns and campus. Teams, machinery, tools, etc., in great variety and sufficient to carry on all kinds of farm work, have been provided. Many kinds of pure bred, registered horses, cattle, sheep and swine are kept to illustrate the virtues and differences of breeds.

SHOPS.—The work shops are supplied with a large variety and quantity of tools and machinery. The wood shop is furnished with multiple sets of carpenter tools and with eight wood turning lathes. The blacksmith shop is furnished with a power blower, with forges and the necessary tools, and the machine shop is furnished with lathes, a planer, drill press, a cupola furnace and a great variety of tools. The machinery of the shops is moved by a twenty-five horse power steam engine recently procured. Over three thousand dollars have been expended in furnishing the shops.

LABORATORIES.—The chemical laboratory, occupying the entire basement of the main building, is well equipped for extended courses in chemistry. Water, steam and gas have been provided, and two thousand five hundred dollars' worth of chemicals and chemical apparatus has been supplied by aid of United States' funds.

The laboratories for work in botany, horticulture, zoology, entomology and veterinary art are well equipped with microscopes, surgical instruments, spraying machines for the destruction of injurious insects, and other necessities. Quite a quantity of apparatus for illustrating the principles of physics has recently been added to the outfit of the college.

SURVEYING AND METEOROLOGY.—The mathematical department is equipped with a good engineer's transit, a Wye level, (20 inch telescope), a surveyor's compass, a solar compass, chain, steel tape, rods, etc., for all kinds of practical field work in surveying and engineering. A well equipped meteorological station is maintained at the college.

ASTRONOMY.—An observatory outfit consisting of a 5-inch equatorial telescope, a small meridian transit, a sidereal clock and a chronograph has been recently secured.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—A large and well furnished kitchen and a dining room has been provided for the purpose of teaching the art of cooking and serving food. A pleasant and nicely furnished sewing room, equipped with four sewing machines and other furniture and conveniences, has been provided for the classes in sewing. Additional supplies and apparatus to the value of several hundred dollars have been recently added to this department.

TYPEWRITING AND TELEGRAPHY.—Five type writers and several telegraph instruments have been purchased and are used for the purpose of instruction.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Two pianos and two reed organs are owned by the college, and are used by students in their lessons in music.

LIBRARY.—A well selected library of nearly three thousand volumes, covering the English masterpieces in history, biography, philosophy, criticism, fiction, poetry, science, and the industries has been recently purchased and is being carefully catalogued so as to be of greatest use for study. The Experiment Station library is in the same room with the college library, and is rich in the latest and best scientific works of reference. In connection with the library there is a reading room provided with most of the prominent local papers of the state, as well as with the leading literary, scientific and technological periodicals of the United States and England.

NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS.—Quite a large collection of minerals, fossils, plants and animals has already been made. These articles are preserved in a fine large museum room, and are constantly being added to by the labor of students and

teachers, and by the generosity of thoughtful friends. By recent authority of the Board large additions and improvements have been made.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.—Several literary and scientific societies have been established by the students and are managed by them. These societies meet once each week for literary and oratorical improvement. They are under the general supervision of the faculty, but in all the details of practical work their exercises are under the control of their own members. Recognizing their importance in connection with a course of study, all students are advised to become members of one of these societies.

GENERAL CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class must be at least fifteen years of age, of good character and of industrious habits, and must furnish evidence of a good knowledge of reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and elementary algebra through equations of the first degree. This evidence can be an examination or a certificate. Certificates from schools or teachers, approved by the faculty, will be taken in place of an examination. Candidates having no certificates will be examined before they are admitted to classes.

Candidates for admission to advanced standing must sustain an examination in all the previous studies of the course, or bring satisfactory certificates instead.

Students are urged to enter at the beginning of the year, or at least at the beginning of a term; but they will be admitted at any time to such classes as they may be prepared for.

Students who are to board in the college clubs or room in the buildings, must settle all fees before they can be assigned to rooms or places at the dining tables.

The following is copied from a law enacted by the Legislature of South Dakota of 1890; "Any pupils, residents in any town or city in which any of said institutions [the Agricultural College, the University, the Normal Schools and the School of Mines] are located, shall not be allowed to enter said institutions for the purpose of pursuing the same studies which they

may pursue in the regular course of study in the high schools of said town or city."

EXAMINATIONS, STANDING, ETC.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.—Written examinations are held in all classes at the close of each term. These are thorough and are counted important elements in determining the student's advancement and standing.

RECORD OF STANDING.—Each instructor keeps a record of class standing, based upon regularity of attendance and character of recitations. At the close of each term a summary is made, and the average of daily recitations and stated examinations is reported for entry upon the general record of the college on a scale of 100 as perfect, 70 being required to pass a subject. Any student, or the parent or guardian of any student will be furnished with a copy of the entries relating to that student, on application to the president.

ABSENCES AND EXCUSES.—It is of the utmost importance, both in the formation of correct habits, and in the successful prosecution of college work, that students maintain regular attendance at recitations and other general exercises. No excuse for absence is regarded as valid except sickness or other unavoidable reason, and unexcused absences from recitations are entered as failures. All excuses for absences should be rendered to the president without delay.

SPECIAL STUDENTS, not candidates for a degree, desiring to to pursue a line of study in some particular science or art for which they are qualified, may be allowed the advantages of the college upon application to the faculty.

GRADUATION.—Students completing satisfactorily either of the four year courses of study will be entitled to graduation and will receive the degree of Bachelor of Science (B. S.)

EXPENSES.

TUITION FEES —By action of the Regents of Education, in obedience to legislative enactment, each student resident of the State must pay a tuition fee of four dollars per term, and each student who is not a resident of the State must pay a tuition fee of ten dollars per term.

Students in instrumental music must pay in advance to the college secretary five dollars per term for instruction and use of

instrument. Students in the chemical laboratory will be charged a small fee to cover the first cost of the materials used.

BOARDING AND ROOM RENT.—Each student occupying a room in the college dormitories must pay a fee of five dollars per term for fuel and lights. Rooms are furnished with bedsteads and wire mattresses, tables, wash-stands and chairs. Bedding, metallic lamps and other articles must be furnished by the students themselves. Any student desiring to have a room reserved must deposit three dollars in advance as a forfeit. Should he not take possession of his room, this sum will be put to his credit on his term bills.

BOARD.—About one hundred and fifty students can be supplied with table board at cost. Students rooming in the buildings, and to a limited extent others, are thus supplied with table board at about two dollars and thirty cents per week. A boarding club in the Ladies' Dormitory, under the management of the Professor of Domestic Economy, affords an opportunity for about thirty young women to earn a dollar per week by service in the kitchen and dining room. Permission to join this club must be secured a term in advance.

Before a student can be admitted to a seat in the dining halls he must deposit with the steward the sum of ten dollars; all bills for board must be paid monthly. This rule cannot be departed from.

Room and board in private families or at boarding houses in town can be had at from three to three and one half dollars per week. By the organization of clubs even these rates may be reduced.

BOOKS.—By special arrangement with publishers all books used in class instruction are furnished by the college at greatly reduced cost prices.

SUMMARY.—By economy all necessary expenses, exclusive of clothing and travel, can be kept within one hundred and twenty-five dollars, to-wit:

Items:—Board, say.....	\$85
Books' stationery, lights and tuition.....	18
Laundry and incidentals.....	20
Total.....	\$125

Ambitious and industrious students, in many cases, are able to earn enough during vacation and on Saturdays to help materially to pay their way; but no student should come expecting to earn his expenses.

Students are advised to deposit their spare money for safe keeping in one of the city banks or in the college office.

LABOR.

The labor done by the students is of two kinds, educational and paid. All labor done in the shops, on the farm, in the garden, or laboratories, for the sake of learning, is educational and is not paid for.

Students who wish to work for pay must register at the president's office at the beginning of the term, stating the number of hours they wish to work each day, and the time they wish to begin. The usual hours are from 3 to 5 P. M. Students failing to report for work when called for will forfeit the privilege of doing work. The regular rate of wages is ten cents per hour. The faculty reserves the right to limit the amount of work any student may do.

By the recent establishment of the Experiment Station in connection with the college, a large amount of remunerative labor is now available during the spring, summer and fall; and many industrious students are able to earn nearly enough to pay their board. No student, however, should come expecting this, or without money enough to buy his books, pay his term deposit and a month's board in advance. Many students are helping themselves by securing a detail to do janitor's work, to assist in the dining rooms and kitchens, to carry the mail, to observe the meteorological instruments, to attend to the sale of vegetables from the gardens, etc. Only a limited number, however, and those the most trusty students and the most regular attendants, can secure such details.

By the present arrangement of the college calendar any bright and faithful young man or woman can work his way through college with the aid of what he can earn during term time, and with what he can earn teaching school during the long winter vacation.

EXPERIMENTATION.

In addition to the work of instruction done by the college, the farm, gardens and laboratories are made the means of carrying on the work of an Agricultural Experiment Station. Such questions as "What varieties of small grains are best adapted to our soil and climate," "What kinds of corn are surest to ripen and still yield the largest crop," "What kinds of tame grasses are best for meadows and what kinds are best for pasture," "What new crops may be profitably cultivated," are being investigated by actual trial. The questions relating to orchards, to small fruits, and to forest trees have been taken up in the experimental way.

In the chemical laboratories the analyses of soils, mineral waters and earths, fertilizers, drugs, and foods are undertaken; while in the botanical and zoological laboratories the ravages of insects are studied and the best methods of defense against them sought.

The older students in the agricultural course who are allowed to participate in this experimental work, find it of great interest and value to them, both educationally and practically.

Four years ago the United States Agricultural Experiment Station for South Dakota was opened in connection with the college, and very full and numerous lines of experimentation have been entered upon. As fast as valuable results are reached in the work of experimentation, bulletins are printed and freely circulated throughout the state to any who may wish them.

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GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS.

GOVERNMENT.

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instrument. Students in the chemical laboratory will be charged a small fee to cover the first cost of the materials used.

BOARDING AND ROOM RENT.—Each student occupying a room in the college dormitories must pay a fee of five dollars per term for fuel and lights. Rooms are furnished with bedsteads and wire mattresses, tables, wash-stands and chairs. Bedding, metallic lamps and other articles must be furnished by the students themselves. Any student desiring to have a room reserved must deposit three dollars in advance as a forfeit. Should he not take possession of his room, this sum will be put to his credit on his term bills.

BOARD.—About one hundred and fifty students can be supplied with table board at cost. Students rooming in the buildings, and to a limited extent others, are thus supplied with table board at about two dollars and thirty cents per week. A boarding club in the Ladies' Dormitory, under the management of the Professor of Domestic Economy, affords an opportunity for about thirty young women to earn a dollar per week by service in the kitchen and dining room. Permission to join this club must be secured a term in advance.

Before a student can be admitted to a seat in the dining halls he must deposit with the steward the sum of ten dollars; all bills for board must be paid monthly. This rule cannot be departed from.

Room and board in private families or at boarding houses in town can be had at from three to three and one half dollars per week. By the organization of clubs even these rates may be reduced.

BOOKS.—By special arrangement with publishers all books used in class instruction are furnished by the college at greatly reduced cost prices.

SUMMARY.—By economy all necessary expenses, exclusive of clothing and travel, can be kept within one hundred and twenty-five dollars, to-wit:

Items:—Board, say.....	\$85
Books' stationery, lights and tuition.....	18
Laundry and incidentals.....	20
Total.....	\$125

Ambitious and industrious students, in many cases, are able to earn enough during vacation and on Saturdays to help materially to pay their way; but no student should come expecting to earn his expenses.

Students are advised to deposit their spare money for safe keeping in one of the city banks or in the college office.

LABOR.

The labor done by the students is of two kinds, educational and paid. All labor done in the shops, on the farm, in the garden, or laboratories, for the sake of learning, is educational and is not paid for.

Students who wish to work for pay must register at the president's office at the beginning of the term, stating the number of hours they wish to work each day, and the time they wish to begin. The usual hours are from 3 to 5 P. M. Students failing to report for work when called for will forfeit the privilege of doing work. The regular rate of wages is ten cents per hour. The faculty reserves the right to limit the amount of work any student may do.

By the recent establishment of the Experiment Station in connection with the college, a large amount of remunerative labor is now available during the spring, summer and fall; and many industrious students are able to earn nearly enough to pay their board. No student, however, should come expecting this, or without money enough to buy his books, pay his term deposit and a month's board in advance. Many students are helping themselves by securing a detail to do janitor's work, to assist in the dining rooms and kitchens, to carry the mail, to observe the meteorological instruments, to attend to the sale of vegetables from the gardens, etc. Only a limited number, however, and those the most trusty students and the most regular attendants, can secure such details.

By the present arrangement of the college calendar any bright and faithful young man or woman can work his way through college with the aid of what he can earn during term time, and with what he can earn teaching school during the long winter vacation.

EXPERIMENTATION.

In addition to the work of instruction done by the college, the farm, gardens and laboratories are made the means of carrying on the work of an Agricultural Experiment Station. Such questions as "What varieties of small grains are best adapted to our soil and climate," "What kinds of corn are surest to ripen and still yield the largest crop," "What kinds of tame grasses are best for meadows and what kinds are best for pasture," "What new crops may be profitably cultivated," are being investigated by actual trial. The questions relating to orchards, to small fruits, and to forest trees have been taken up in the experimental way.

In the chemical laboratories the analyses of soils, mineral waters and earths, fertilizers, drugs, and foods are undertaken; while in the botanical and zoological laboratories the ravages of insects are studied and the best methods of defense against them sought.

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English Composition.....	Chittenden
Elocution.....	Shoemaker
Rhetoric.....	Genung
Rhetorical Analysis.....	Genung
English Literature.....	Mintos' Manual of Prose
Academic Dictionary, \$1.25.....	Webster

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.....	Ray's New Higher or any book of equal grade
Algebra.....	Wentworth
Geometry.....	Phillips
Trigonometry and Surveying.....	Wentworth
Analytical Geometry.....	Wentworth
Calculus.....	Peck
Mechanics.....	Peck

SCIENCE.

Mechanism.....	Wood & Stahl
Physics.....	Gage
Experimental Mechanics.....	Ball
Astronomy.....	Young
Chemistry.....	Shepard
Meteorology.....	Loomis
Analytical Chemistry.....	Fresenius
Zoology.....	Orton
Physiology.....	Lincoln Walker
Geology.....	Dana
Botany, Briefer Course.....	Bessey
Botany, Advanced Course.....	Bessey
Manual, Revised Edition.....	Gray
Psychology.....	Welch
Moral Science.....	Hickock
Scientific Dairy Practice.....	Lynch
Hand Book on Cheese Making.....	Newell

HISTORY, ETC.

History of Civilization.....	Lectures
United States History.....	Montgomery
General History.....	Myers
Political Economy.....	Walker
Civil Government.....	

LATIN.

First Steps.....	Leighton
Grammar.....	Allen & Greenough

GERMAN.

Lessons.....	Collar
Prose.....	Boisen
Grammar.....	Joyne; Meissner

MISCELLANEOUS.

Geography.....	Any Book, grade equalling Swinton's Complete
Book Keeping (Commercial).....	Goodyear
Blanks.....	Duff
Agriculture.....	Morrow & Hunt
Domestic Animals.....	Curtis
Stock Breeding.....	Dr. Miles
Animal Feeding.....	Stewart
Landscape Gardening.....	Long
Materia Medica.....	Potter
Pharmacy.....	Remington

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Calculus.....	Peck
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